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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

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Five copies or over, \$3 each; 16 copies, \$45. Weegry Tergray Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum 5 copies, \$9; 11 copies, \$15; 21 copies, to one address, \$25; 21 copies, to names of subscribers, \$27; 51 copies, to one address, \$50; 51 copies, to names of subscribers, \$55.

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IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT. We have just issued an extra four-page sheet of THE TRIBUNE, containing the proceedings in Congress on the question of Impeachment, together with the letters and telegraphic dispatches from our Washington correspondents, editorial articles, &c., &c. Price two

20 copies, postage pald...... 50 Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Persons who write to us that they cannot obtain THE TRIBUNE of newsmen, are informed that if they order it to be served either from the nearest news stand or through our regular carriers, they will be regularly

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WARKLY TRUE ON HOLDER IN TO June 1

P Italy-A Letter from Our Own Correspondent in Rome; Massachusetts-A Letter spondent in Rome; Massachusetts—A Letter from Our Own Correspondent in Boston; Ship-Building, National Finances, Mr. McUulloch, Extracts from a New Play, Letters from the People, A Swindle Anticipated, Political Items, City Government, the Criminal Courts, Railroads in California, the Money Article and other Matters are on the second page this morning: the Markets, Civil Courts, and a Noble Charity on the third; Science on the sixth, and Real Estate and Shipping Intelligence on on the seventh.

SENATE, March 2.- The consideration of the rules of the Court of Impeachment was re-sumed, and after much discussion they were

adopted without any important alteration.

House, March 2.—The House assembled in
Committee of the Whole on the articles of impeachment, and continued the discussion begun on Saturday. A new article was offered by on Saturday. A new article was offered by Mr. Butler, based on the President's denuncia tion of Congress in public speeches, but it was rejected by a vote of 50 to 74. The articles were finally adopted by a party vote. The managers of impeachment were then chosen, and a message sent to the Senate. The Democrats vainly attempted to enter a protest against the proceedings.

A mass meeting of citizens opposed to the repeal of the Excise Law is to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening. Good speakers will address the meeting.

The second of THE TRIBUNE EXTRA CAM- judges), all subject only to the Court of Ap-

stirring address of Gen. Sickles, at New-Haven, on the subject of Impeachment, the Hon. Lot M. Morrill's speech in the Senate on the Reconstruction of the Southern States, and the letter from Speaker Colfax, read at the Indiana Republican State Convention, on the Two Parties. Price, two cents.

Mr. Disraeli is somewhat unfortunate in being called to the head of the English Ministry without possessing the entire confidence of his party. When Earl Derby retired, he was selected as Prime Minister through a dearth of English statesmen, or, as some of the London journals confessed, because there was none so well fitted for the position as he. Mr. Disraeli himself does not seem to be altogether comfortable in his place, and he has called a private meeting of the Tory members of Parliament, as we take it, to harmonize matters and smooth away the distrust that is felt in a man who was once a Whig, and whose course on the Reform bill was, to say the least, so peculiar as to give occasion for the fear that he might one day cease to be a Conservative. The ministerial changes have been much commented on in England, and not always in a way complimentary to Mr. Disracli; but he seems determined to hold the reins of his party in his own hands, in spite of the distrust that is felt in him or the doubts that have been expressed against him.

Congress yesterday made commendable progress in the Impeachment business. The Senate adopted the rules of procedure heretofore reported, one member (Davis) having the honor of moving that the defense have the right of closing the case-an improvement upon the ordinary course of proceeding that could come from no one but the Senator from Kentucky. The House had a long discussion upon the charges reported on Saturday. Mr. Butler framed a new article, based upon the speeches and conduct of Mr. Johnson during his tour to the West at the time of the Douglas ceremonies. The House, however, did not accept Mr. Butler's addition. No amendments of consequence were made, and at 4 o'clock the House voted successively upon each of the articles, the whole being adopted by 126 to 41-no Republican in the negative and no Democrat in the affirmative. (The Associated Press reporter insists upon classing Cary of Ohio and Stewart of New-York as Republicans.) Before the vote was taken, the Democratic members joined in a protest against the haste with which business was moving, declaring that they had had no time for speech-making, and were greatly afraid that the majority were going to revolutionize the country. The unanimity of the Republican vote is looked upon as indicative of a speedy trial and a verdict satisfactory to the demands of justice and the hopes of loyal

IMPEACHMENT AND THE SUPREME COURT. Nothing more strongly marks the divergence of the Democratic party from its original doctrines, than its present enthusiastic adherence to the old Federalist theory in respect to the province and power of the Supreme Court.

It is assumed as a matter of course, by Mr.

Johnson himself, his Cabinet, and all the

organs of the Democratic party that a de-

cision by the Supreme Court against the con-

stitutionality of the Office-Tenure act would necessarily control the decision of the Court of Impeachments upon his case. So entirely confident do they seem to be upon this point, that they speak of his acquittal as a matter of course, in case the Supreme Court should pronounce the law unconstitutional before the trial of Mr. Johnson is completed; and the more respectable journals seriously urge the Senate opportunity to decide the question for them. We feel entirely certain that the Supreme Court will sustain the law, whenever the question is brought before it; and, therefore, we are not influenced by any desire to evade the proper jurisdiction of that Court, when we deny the validity of the assumptions thus confidently made. Before arguing the question of jurisdiction ourselves, we wish to call attention to the fact that this modern Democratic doctrine is diametrically opposed to that which was held by Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren, and the whole party of which they were the leaders. It was one of the cardinal axioms of the old Democracy that the Supreme Court could not impose its construction of the Constitution upon the other departments of the Federal Government. Jefferson flatly refused to obey the decree of the Court in the famous case of Marbury agt. Madison, and always successfully asserted his official independence of the Court. The whole subject is well reviewed by Mr. Van Buren, in his posthumous work recently published, and he shows that the abandonment of this doctrine by the party is due to the influence of old Federalists (such as Taney and Buchanan), and old Whigs (such as Mr. Brooks), who joined the Democratic party when it was impossible for them

But as it is better for a party to change its doctrines than to persist in a wrong course, it is more important to ascertain which of the views taken upon this subject is right than to pass upon the consistency or uniformity of faith of a political organization. As an orig- flags, the tomb-stones of our dead soldiers, inal question, then, ought the Senate, sitting and all one-legged and one-armed warriors for as a court for the trial of impeachments, to regard the decisions of the Supreme Court as conclusive upon the questions of law involved? We say that it ought not. First, because the during the great contest. The popular memory Court of Impeachments is a higher tribunal is too long and too active either for their comfort than the Supreme Court. Secondly, because the Constitution did not give the Supreme Court authority to bind the other departments of the Government except where they came into collision with private rights. Thirdly, to be heard by the Supreme Court upon most

to obtain political advancement in any other

because the Government, as such, has no right questions of constitutional law. Our first point, if well taken, is decisive of the whole question. No one pretends that a superior court is bound by the decision of an inferior one, no matter how great may be the advantages of the latter in point of ability and learning. The decisions of Chancellor Kent were repeatedly overruled by the votes of Senators in the New-York Court of Errors who had not a tithe of his learning or of his judicial faculty. The law lords of Great Britain are not infrequently inferior in ability and learning to the judges whose decisions they reverse. Nor is this liberty of disregarding decisions confined solely to appellate courts. There are many cases which cannot be taken by appeal from inferior courts, but the decisions made in such cases are not regarded as in the least binding upon the higher tribunals. Even courts of coordinate jurisdiction do not hold themselves bound by each other's ralings. Nothing is more common in New-York, where there are eleven distinct general terms (i. e., courts held by three or more part of this Republic of forgetting the names of

rule the most explicit adjudications of another. The only questions, then, which need to be answered in order to determine this branch of the case, are (1) whether the Senate, when try- ing the destiny of nations can be swept out ing an impeachment, is a "court" in the same sense as the Supreme Court, and (2) whether it deserve well of his party if he will but conis a national court of as high or higher degree. That it is, in the fullest sense of the term, a "court," is too clear to admit of the shadow of doubt. The members take a judicial oath. The proceedings are of a purely judicial character. All the precedents, as well as all the arguments which have ever been used upon the subject. show that when the Senate tries an impeachment, it does so not as a legislative, but as a judicial body. It is equally clear that it is not a tribunal inferior to the Supreme Court. Its decisions are final, and can be reversed by no other body whatever. The subjects which come before it are more important than those which can be brought before any other tribunal in America. If it be said that the narrow limits to which its jurisdiction is confined make it inferior, we answer that such an argument makes the Supreme Court of the United States inferior to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, since the latter court has a jurisdiction tenfold wider than the former, as far as mere quantity and variety are concerned. It is the quality, rather than the quantity, of cases coming before a court, which determines its rank. If it were not so, Justices of the Peace would be the first dignitaries in the land. But common sense settles this question. A tribunal which can by judicial sentence depose every judge on the bench of the Supreme Court, cannot, in the nature of things, be inferior to the judges whom it condemns. If it were, it would be possible for those judges, in anticipation of their trial, to declare that the Senate had no power to try them; and under this new-fangled doctrine, the Court of Impeachments would be bound to submit to the decision of the criminals arraigned before it! The Court for the trial of impeachments is, and must necessarily be, the highest judicial tribunal in the land, taking counsel from the reported opinions of every other court in the

world, but submitting to the dictation of none. Our other points are so interwoven in their relations that they must be taken together. The doctrine that the Supreme Court has power to interpret the Constitution so as to ment is without warrant in the Constitution or in reason. If the framers of our Government had intended such a result, they would have rectly amenable to the Supreme Court. Instead of this, it is notorious that no action can be brought against the United States in that Court. The only way in which the judgment of the court can be obtained upon any question of constitutional law, is by a controversy between private individuals conducted by their counsel, and in which the United States are never heard as a matter of right, and rarely as a matter of favor. Thus the Dred Scott case was decided without the slightest opportunity being given to the executive or legislative departments of the Government to be heard. So the tremendous question of the validity of the Legal Tender act has just been argued by private counsel; and the executive branch of the Government, which has a thousand times more at stake in the controversy than any private suitor, has since petitioned, as a matter of pure favor from the court, for leave to argue the question before it is decided. Such leave has, we see, been granted, but it was entirely optional with the court to grant or refuse it. And can it be that all the vast interests of our Government are to be at the mercy of a decision, made, perchance, upon the whimsical arguments of backwoods lawyers, or, as was clearly the fact

collusive and unreal suit? may be trusted to determine the law without the aid of competent advocates at the bar. Every judge and every lawyer of experience knows that this is utterly untrue. Nor is it than is suffered by private individuals, whose causes are constantly prejudged in this way. Private wrongs bear no comparison with the paralysis inflicted on the National Government by a single erroneous decision depriving law permits upon the heads of future offenders. it of its powers. Nor is it any answer to say that the Court may be depended be heard whenever necessary. The rights of the nation cannot be left at the mercy of any one's good nature. Moreover, in the majority of cases, the Attorney-General has no means of knowing that questions of this kind are coming up for decision; and the judgment itself is his first source of information. And, finally, if it is said that the United States might provide for their own protection, by means of acit is enough to reply that they have not done so, and that this very fact shows that they

PUTTING THINGS OUT OF SIGHT. He was an extremely judicious gentlemen who proposed lately in New-Hampshire, in the course of a Democratic stump speech, to remove either by fire, burial, or otherwise, all evidence of the Rebellion, including our battlethe Union who still survive. This process of the minds of men who obtained ignominy alone or convenience, and trophies of patriotism and of valor can hardly be agreeable to those who had no share in winning them. The fatuity, however, of these sensitive gentlemen does not seem to comprehend that they are themselves living mementoes of the war, and that under their system of sweeping all unpleasant reminders out of sight, it might be necessary to hang them as well as their more loyal neighbors. They exert a kind of negative suggestiveness. While they live, everybody will remember our battles in which they took no part, defeats over which they rejoiced. It will be time enough to consider their proposition when they set the example by disappearing from the world. History, however, does not depend for its perpetuation altogether upon records or upon relics. If all the copies of Mr. Buchanan's book should be burned, all the smoke of the sacrifice would not preserve his reputation from its predestinate taint. Although every monument to the memory of Mr. Lincoln should be pulled down, his murder would still be a public grief and a fireside horror. There is no fumigation which can remove the smell of blood from the military prisons of the Confederacy. There is no sophistry which can cheat the children of self-devotion. There is no intention on the those who gave their lives to save it. The

but the smallest tokens of our gratitude. If the New-Hampshire gentleman is acquainted with any process by which events comprehendof the recollection of mankind, he will fide to it his precious secret. If he knows of any device by which millions of emancipated serfs can be restored to slavery, he may succeed in destroying the noblest monument of the war. If he can transmute the base metal of treason into the precious gold of loyalty; if he can prove public virtue to be but a name, and falsity to solemn oaths a venial misdemeaner, he will win immortal honor by reversing that whole system of morality which at present enjoys the respect of the human

When the Democratic orators talk of forgiveness we are ready to listen to them, for forgiveness is a manly and a Christian duty; but when they ask us to forget, they make a demand to which, without abdicating our manhood, it is impossible to accede. Is there anything to be ashamed of in the struggles of the Republic to preserve itself that the citizens of the Republic should banish them from recollection? Was it a good deed to rebel? Was it a bad one to encounter and suppress rebellion? The people of New-Hampshire had their opinion upon these questions during the war, and have they any reason to change that opinion? Chauncey Burr says they have, and so says Franklin Pierce, and so says Henry Clay Dean. Pray, what has occurred to make New-Hampshire alter her mind? No soldiers were braver on the battle-field than the soldiers of that State, and here comes a gentleman by the significant name of Burr, and tells them that they were fighting for nothing, and that the South really conquered them, while another gentleman proposes to burn all their battleflags, and to demolish the tomb-stones of their companions dead upon the field of honor! A very curious way this of winning votes, although it seems to be based upon the assumption that every New-Hampshire soldier left his brains at the South, and came home non compos mentis, and rejoicing in a spurious and delusive ery. These are arguments to offer to men who skulked, or to men who deserted, to cowards and to bounty-jumpers, and not to those who served honorably and valiantly. Having been control the other departments of the Govern- tried in New-Hampshire, they will next be tried in Connecticut, and upon a broader and more general scale during the Presidential canvass. They show a sort of bad candor, for which we are made the Executive and the Legislature di- duly grateful, and from which we have nothing

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

There is on the statute-books of our State an enactment, last amended in 1865, which provides that a certain class of men, known as Hell Gate pilots, shall have certain privileges, which may be summed up as follows: Every ship or vessel of over 55 tuns burden, which shall be accosted by one of these pilots while passing through the Hell Gate channel, shall be compelled either to employ him, at ample rates fixed by the act, or else shall pay him half the sum so fixed in case of refusing his service-this provision not to prejudice the right of the vessel needing pilotage to have one of its own crew act as its pilot, "except when in tow of a steamer." This last clause is aimed at the owners of steam-tugs, who have always been in the habit of towing and piloting vessels, under a license from the United States, through Hell Gate and other waters of the nation. In other words, the State of New-York erects a toll-gate at this point, puts forty-five men in charge, and virtually says to the men who have licenses in their pockets from the Federal Government to tow vessels through Hell Gate and other waters adjacent to the to wait until the Supreme Court has had an in the Dred Scott case, upon the hearing of a City of New-York, "You shall not exercise your functions here without subjecting yourselves It is useless to say in reply that the Judges "to a penalty." To the captains of sailing vessels it says. "You must employ my pilots, or pay them and me if you don't." The owner of a tow-boat who shall disregard this statute becomes liable to a fine not exceeding \$100, enough to say that the hardship is no greater and imprisonment for not over sixty days, or both. A learned judge in Queens County has already imposed several fines for the transgression of this act, and has expressed a willingness, it is understood, to visit all the rigor the

The merit of this statute may briefly be shown. A shipmaster comes to the channel, upon to permit the United States to and is hailed by a Hell Gate pilot. The reply is, "We don't want you; you are of no use, "for the wind is against us; we must either 'lie still or take a steam tow-boat." The pilot, with secure impudence, then demands his halfpilotage, and dares the captain of the vessel to employ a tow-boat without also using his service. The choice lies between these three courses-a delay till the wind favors, which may be to-morrow or next day; the extions to be brought directly against the Executive. pense of two pilots and a tow-boat; or a fine of \$100. The chief burden, however, falls upon the owners of tow-boats. By never meant to submit to the jurisdiction of the the statutes of the United States, and under its licenses, as pilots, they are required to render towage, or pilotage, to any vessel that may ask it, either in Hell Gate channel or elsewhere, under a liability of \$300 for refusal. Thus, it will be seen, they are between two fires. The General Government gives them rights and duties; the State Government declares that these shall not be exercised. It may be said that the remedy lies in the higher courts; but these are mills that grind out justice slowly. Meanwhile, the best inreducing history to oblivion is a natural one in terests of commerce suffer, and the Hell Gate pilots are the only persons who seem to be benefited. A large portion of the shipping that visits or leaves this port passes through Hell Gate, and if steam-tug captains would follow their legitimate calling, as heretofore, it is a misdemeanor. More than this, forty-five menthe number licensed by the State-are often insufficient to conduct the fleets that frequently crowd this entrance to our harbor, and, as a consequence, the latter must either wait or

brave the hardships of a penal law. The only shadow of plausibility for such a law is the narrowness of this channel, and the consequent danger to navigation. In this regard it need only be said that the pilots who are licensed by our victories over which they mourned, and our the United States authorities undergo a rigid examination, and are found duly qualified for conducting vessels through Hell Gate before they are thus privileged. Who suffers when commerce is obstructed? The people! The cost of freight is regulated by the difficulty or the expense of transportation. If the State of New-York can establish one toll-gate upon the National waters, how many more may it not erect? To whom shall the supremacy be-New-York or the Federal Government? This act should be at once repealed, not only as a contravention of the National laws, but as an infringement upon republican liberty. And let our law-makers hereafter be either more conscientious or more careful about throwing into martyred heroes out of the legacy of ancestral the hands of a class a power so injurious and despotic.

Our Boston correspondent, in a letter printed garden Sheers, just published, contains the peals, than for one of these tribunals to over- memorials which we have raised to them are in another column, gives some interesting facts

about the Cooperative Assoc. ations in Massachusetts. There is much interest in the publie mind in regard to these Assoc, ations, and we cannot doubt that their increase will work vast benefits for the laboring classes.

COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

The World has been publishing some amazing stories of the systematic frauds in the collection of the whisky-tax. In New-Orleans, for instance, the ring of distillers is said to be so thoroughly organized that no manufacturer of spirits can obtain a license without joining it. By its rules the collector of the district receives \$1,000 a month, and the assessor \$300; one barrel out of every fifteen is placed in bond as a blind; on the others no tax whatever is paid, but the inspector receives a dollar a barrel for branding them "tax paid." In a certain district containing no fewer than fifty distilling and rectifying establishments duty was collected on only twenty-three and achalf barrels of whisky in six months. In another district, where there are thirty licensed distilleries, the revenue returns represent a production of only 1,600 gallons a year-or \$3,200 in taxes. Allowing to each of these establishments a productive capacity of fifteen barrels a day, and reckoning two hundred and fifty working days to the year (both which estimates are in reality much too low), we have an annual production of 4,500,000 gallons of whisky, which ought to yield a revenue of \$9,000,000! Nine millions; and we collect only three thousand two hundred! In Chicago, Philadelphia, and other places, the frauds are almost as great; while in New-York and Brooklyn they are so enormous as to defy calculation.

These facts have long been known to the Government, yet what has been done to bring the offenders to justice? What has been done even to stop further peculations? The President is responsible for the proper execution of the revenue laws. It is he who has kept the rogues in office, refusing to remove them when their character was represented to him, and turning out good men to put in thieves. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue testified before the Impeachment Committee that millions had been lost to the Treasury through Mr. Johnson's bad appointments and his perverseness in retaining improper men in office. The whisky-ring have found in him their best friend; but his power for mischief is now, we trust, nearly over. With a Better Executive in the White House we may look for a rapid increase in the national revenues.

Last year a vacancy in the office of Representative in Congress in the XIIth District of Pennsylvania was filled by the alleged election of Judge George W. Woodward, Democrat, over William W. Ketchum, Republican, by 515 majority. It has since been shown, in an investigation concerning the right of a member of the State Legislature to a seat, that in this same district, and particularly in Luzerne County, the most glaring frauds were perpetrated in the way of forged naturalization papers. The Prothonotary of Luzerne, after comparing these papers with the naturalization record, testified that no persons bearing such names had been naturalized in that court at that time. Being shown one of the naturalization papers, he testified that the printed part was similar to the genuine blanks used by him, and that the seal on it looked like the impression of the genuine seal; but that the signature was not his, nor was the filling up in the handwriting of himself or any of his clerks. The men who cast the fraudulent votes were workmen from a railroad, and it is alleged that the whole thing was managed by the Democratic State Central Committee. A Penn-

sylvania paper adds:

An Irishman named Casey was one of the witnesses who testified to the manner in which the fraudulent voting was done, and by whom it was conducted. On the evening of Jan. 2s, when Casey was returning home from Harrisburg, he was set upon, near Clearfield, by several persons, supposed to be some of the railroad hands, and beaten so badly that he died from the effects of the toluries on the moring of the 1st of February, never having recovered his reason to designate who were his murderers. That this man was unrefered for having testified to these frauds is doubted by none, and we are glad to see that a resolution has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this foul marder. It is alleged that proof will be presented to show that forged certificates were issued by the thousand in Luzerne County, and that they were sold openly in Scranton and Wilkesbarre for \$1.75 each. Little doubt exists that two Democratic State Senators were elected with them last Fall. Judge Sharswood was elected with them. And they intend to carry the State next Fall with them, if their schemes are not frustrated. sylvania paper adds:

The tragedy man of The National Intelligencer has been visited again by his disheveled muse, and bursts into the following apostrophe to the Secretary of War:

"Impeachment may give you a respite, but cannot save you. There is not military power enough at the command of Congress to shield you from punishment. A year will find the end of the combination that makes it possible for you to evade the punishment due to your great crimes. Justice is blind, and travels slowly in the midst of passion and excitement; but justice lives when passions subside and die, and it executes its judgments upon great criminals with unerring fidelity. This is for you, Mr. Stanton."

But generosity is a characteristic of all truly great minds, and The Intelligencer, in the glow of its manly wrath, is considerate and forgiving. As Mr. Winkle, when sorely tempted to inflict personal chastisement upon Mr. Bennett Dowler, finally resolved that he would not avenge himself, and checked his bloody impulses by magnanimously running away, so The Intelligencer gives the assurance that it will not call upon Gen. Emory, or Col. Wallace, or Mr. Welles and the other two hundred marines for military aid, and that it will not eject Mr. Stanton by force from the War Department. "We promise you," it is good enough to declare, "no violence. You shall 'have the benefit of a free system of laws, and in 'that you will have what you have never failed to deny to the thousand victims of your despotie, 'cowardly will. Where are the guards ?" Anybody who can perceive the drift of the last observation is welcome to whatever satisfaction he can draw from it.

Andrew Johnson breaks the law because he thinks it unconstitutional. We all know what he thought, for he had put his opinions down in a veto. The act became a law in spite of his will, and that very fact makes it especially binding upon him. Gen. Grant says: "The "law is binding on me, constitutional or not, "until set aside by the proper tribunal." Andrew Johnson usurps the function of the Supreme Court in presuming to disobey the law upon the only pretext he has yet offered-that it is unconstitutional.

The editor of The N. Y. Times, whose intimate relations with the President lend the weight of experience to his testimony, gives the following sharp picture of the Great Impeached:

"The truth is that Mr. Johnson never consults any "The truth is that Mr. Johnson never consults any-body, with any thought of being governed or guided by their advice. So entirely and thoroughly self-reliant a man probably never before sat in the Executive chair. This has been the great defect and fault of his official career. He has no confidants, and we doubt whether a single member of his Cabinet has ever been able either to influence him to change any action on which he had re-solved, or even to know in advance what it would be."

public feeling on impeachment. The Times says:

country is not "glowing like a furnace." We are not is the "midst of a revolution" which may become san-guinary. The whole country is at peace—so far as blood, shed is meant—and will remain so, however may proceed or terminate the combat between Mr. Johnson and Con-gress. Impeachment is a last year's almanac—out of date, useless, and almost forgotten.

MRS. KEMBLE'S CORIOLANUS.

It was plain all day yesterday that the clerk-ofthe veather's conscience was troubling him. He knew, a well as farmers and poetical people, that it was the so cond day of March, and that March, almanacly speaking, is the first month of Spring; and he knew, also, that Spring is generally understood to mean violets, crocuses swallows, thaws, and other delicacies, and certainly has no connection whatever with snow-storms of undecessary depth, howling winds, and impossible street-crossings. When, therefore, this person treated us to the storm of yesterday he knew that he was flying in the face of propriety. and with the eyes of a whole virtuous population upon him; it was impossible that he should not have had some qualms. And he had. Three times, at least, in the course of the day, he relaxed his gruesome visage to that extent that the optimists who a week or so ago declared the Winter's back was broken, now expressed a confident belief that it was going to elear, and three times he could not make up his mind to do what was expected of him, and didn's clear, accordingly. Still, he did nothing well after early dawn. The worst of his ill-behavior was in the night, when honest folks were abed and asleen. But when the world was fairly awake he faltered. He tried to snow more, but it was only a weak imitation. Many persons of an innocent turn mistook it for snow blowing off the roof. Then he tried to hail, but there was no bang in it. It was merely rain a little too much done. So, at last, he let his better nature have free play, and just at sunset, by a sweet miracle, he wove out of the dreary gray a carpet of bright blue, and laced it with flying wreaths of crocus-gold and silver cirrus, and set above the sunken sun the friendly, steady sparkle of the even-

ing star. For one we were so glad of a clear night for Mrs. Kemble's sake, that we forgave the clerk-of-theweather all his evil deeds, and thought only of how to make the best of them. And it was soon plain that many beside ourselves were rejoicing in the change, for that remarkable Hall, called Steinway. was quickly filled up with an audience such as in the old times used to listen to Mrs. Kemble-the old time when we had a few unpretending halls-Stuyvesant, Dodworth's, Irving-that were not odiously ugly and ill-proportioned, and that were built with some reference to the useful science of acoustics, if such science there be, and, if not, then with some lucky accidental acoustic hits, that enabled people who went to hear, to hear. If there be anywhere in any country town in New-England, a more miserably ill-adapted hall than this much trumpeted Steinway for any of the purposes to which such a hall is put, any hall uglier, more uncouth, more disproportioned, cheaper, meanerwe don't want to know where it is.

But, Mrs. Kemble enters, and straightway it makes no earthly matter what manner of place it is we are in. In the middle of the platform is set an ample table, with the reader's chair, and a crimson curtain is hung screen-wise in the rear. The old fashion of doing things is a little changed; the books, that used to be brought in ten minutes before the reading began, are now upon the table from the first, and we are sorry to see, or think we see, that they have been re-bound. The volumes are those that Mrs. Siddons used to own and read from, and the portions that Mrs. Kemble confines herself to are marked on the margin in pencil by the very hand of the greatest of English actresses.

Mrs. Kemble was dressed last night more plainly than we ever saw her in public. Her attire was a plain black silk, high-necked, long-sleeved, a little ruff of lace about the throat, white gloves, and, on her head, as old, no ornament but her own abundant hair, plainly parted and tied in a knot behind in the simplest taste, and with no more reference to any existing fashion than that of the Venus of Mile herself. Mrs. Kemble always had in the old time a stately, sumptuous style of attire, that to younger eyes had much to do with the charm of her reading. It is a test of her sustained power and unimpaired performance that the plain black silk was as little thought of after the first five minutes last night as the ugly hall that held us and her spells. Beside, if a private thought might be allowed to obtrude, the black dress meant sad ces since the evening when she read Henry V. so lordly on St. George's Day, with the table . bed of flowers, and the blue baldrie of the order across her velvet robe. The fair reader is not the same as then, death has been busy in her ranks of friends, eyes that lighted at her coming are darkened; and we, to whom she reads, are not the same people; a deep experience has sobered and saddened us, clouds have dimmed a little, her sun and ours.

But, age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. On her first entrance it was plain that something of the elasticity of former years was gone-the walk was as graceful as ever, but it was more stately, more deliberate. We missed the pleasant, entering smile, the smile that lighted and warmed the thouse and made turning on the gas a work of supererogation. But, smiles do not come at will, and we were glad to see the face at all. When the voice came we saw that all was there that worked the old enchantment, the same sweetness the same strength, the same power to compass the whole range from the people's shout to the young wife's pleading cry, from the old mother's agony of lamentation and rebuke and yearning to the proud soldier's trumpet of defying scorn.

If there be any marked change that we notice in Mrs. Kemble's power it is that it is riper, fuller, more mature. Her voice has mellowed, and her style has mellowed as well. Doubtless she can do many things now that she could not do before, in carrying out her conception of the characters and we believe that added study-and Mrs. Kemble is always a student-has given greater value to her conception. Surely it would be difficult to imagine this play of Coriolanus, conceived with greater power or with greater unity, or set before us with a firmer, more artistic hand. Mrs. Kemble held her large audience to the very close, and though there was not much applause with hand or foot, there was that gracious silence of approval to which no doubt her recognizing heart said, Hail!

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN SACO.
SACO. March 2.—The Republicans to-day elected James M. Dering Mayor by 230 majority, and carried every ward in the city.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN BATH.

BATH, March 2.—James T. Patten, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 566 to 256 votes for B.
C. Bailey, Democrat. The Republican candidates were discreted in all the wards.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN LEWISTON.

LEWISTON, March 2.—The Republicans have carried their ticket at the municipal election in this city to-day by 279 majority, electing Isana A. Parker Mayor. The total vote cast was 1.745, the largest ever polled here. The entire City Government, with the exception of one Alderman, is Republican.

Alderman, is Republican.

NO CHOICE IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, March 2.—The charter election to-day resulted in no choice, aithough a heavier vote has nothern cast since 1860. McLellan, Rep., has 2,04 votes; Palmam, Dem., 2,242 votes; and Dering, Independent Republican, 179 votes. Last year, Stevens, Rep., had 1,206; Shurtleff, Dem., 755 votes. The Fall vote for Governor stood, Republican, 2,044; Democratic, 1,547 votes. Republican Aldermen and Councilmen are elected in five of the Wards, and Democratic in the other two.

THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

PORTLAND, Me., March 2 .- The snow-storm PORTLAND, Me., March 2.—The snow-storm is the severest of the season.

Lewiston, Me., March 2.—The storm raged throughout the day.

Boston, March 2.—A pittless snow-storm, on a gale from the east, began at 3 o'clock this morning. No marins arrivals to-day, the shipping keeping at a safe distance from land.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—It has been snowing all day, and the wind being high snow-drifts are heavy. The trains on all the railroads are from two to three hours behind time.

Toronto, March 2.—A snow-storm, accompanied by a violent gale, prevailed throughout Western Cauada teviolent gale, prevailed throughout Western Cauada teviolent gale, prevailed throughout western Cauada teviolent gale, prevailed throughout western Cauada.

The Chicago Times sharply rebukes The N. Y.

World for its sensational statements about public feeling on impeachment. The Times says:

Wo beg leave to differ from our cotomporary. The